

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW BAT FROM THE EASTERN UNITED STATES.

BY E. W. NELSON.

The discovery of an undescribed species of bat from the Potomac River a few miles above Washington and from Vermont well illustrates our lack of knowledge concerning this group of mammals. It was first brought to my attention when Mr. George L. Kirk of Rutland, Vermont, sent me for identification two specimens collected April 10, 1913, in a cave near Brandon, Vermont, where he found a considerable colony of bats which had hibernated there during the preceding winter. One of these two specimens proved to be *Myotis lucifugus* and the other appears to represent the species here described. The collection of the U. S. National Museum, including that of the Biological Survey, was then examined and two other specimens representing the same species were discovered among the series of *Myotis lucifugus*, with which they had been confused. It appears to be uncommon since only these two could be found among the considerable number of specimens of the last named species from various parts of the Eastern United States in these collections.

***Myotis winnemana* sp. nov.**

LEAST BROWN BAT.

Type from Plummers Island, Maryland (in Potomac River 10 miles above Washington): No. 150,275, adult ♂, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection; collected August 31, 1907, by Dr. A. K. Fisher.

Distribution.—Known only from type locality and Brandon, Vermont.

Description.—In general color closely resembles *M. lucifugus* but may be at once distinguished by its much shorter forearm and blackish muzzle. Color of upper parts dark rufous chestnut-brown with a tinge of golden; underparts dull grayish brown; muzzle and sides of head blackish as in

M. californicus; ears and feet similar in shape but distinctly shorter than in *M. lucifugus* and about as in *M. californicus ciliolabrum*.

Measurements of type (in flesh).—Total length, 82 mm.; tail, 39; hind foot, 8; forearm, 30.5; extent of wings, 225.

Skull.—Distinctly smaller and more flattened than in *M. lucifugus* and more closely resembling that of *M. californicus*, but even more flattened than in that species.

Skull measurements.—Basal length from nasal notch to occipital foramen, 10.4; width of brain case, 6.8.

Remarks.—The specimen from Brandon, Vermont, is a female and slightly more richly colored and larger than the male (type); this size difference between the sexes being commonly the case in this genus. It also differs from both the Maryland specimens in having a distinctly more flattened brain case and longer and proportionately heavier rostrum. Should other specimens from Vermont or the surrounding area agree with the Brandon example in the formation of the skull it may be necessary to distinguish it as a subspecies.

This interesting small species is most closely related to the *californicus* section of the genus but appears to have been overlooked up to the present time largely through its general color resemblance to *M. lucifugus*. It may be at once distinguished from that species by its forearm, which is about 4–8 mm. shorter. The skulls of this species are a trifle larger than those of typical *californicus*, from middle California, with top of brain case a little more flattened. They agree most closely in size and skull outline with examples of *M. californicus ciliolabrum* from South Dakota, and from Graybull, Wyoming, but have more flattened skulls and smaller teeth.